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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

NUMBER 16.

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ton, Mo.
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the
fourth Monday in April and October.
COUNTY COURT convenes on the
first Monday of March, June, September
and December.
PROBATE COURT is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge county
Court.
CHARLES HART, county Judge, South
district.
R. J. HILL, county Judge, Western Dis-
trict.
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.
P. W. WHITWORTH, collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, county clerk.
JOS. HUFF, circuit clerk.
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
ARTHUR HIEKE, Coroner.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
D. H. MCKENZIE, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:
Mayor, W. T. GAY.
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.
City Attorney, J. S. Jordan.
City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.
City Treasurer, D. F. Reese.
Collector, J. L. Baldwin.
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovanni, J. N.
Bishop, M. Clark, Geo. D. Marks, Geo.
D. Marks and Henry Kendal.
Street Committee—Jas. Baldwin, M. Clay-
baugh and L. J. Giovanni.
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovanni, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.
Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. WERNER, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor.
Residence, Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All
are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, South, Fort Hill,
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J.
M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, F. M. SHOUGH, Pastor.
Residence, Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30
A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing Wednesday 9 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.
St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, Ironton, the
Rev. Dr. James, pastor, services every Sun-
day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PFAFF, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A.
HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 8
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.
of P. Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d
and 4th Friday evening of each month
at Odd-Fellows Hall.
F. P. AKE, C. C.
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, N. 3.
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of each month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
or preceding full moon. F. P. AKE, W. M.
A. P. YANOR, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of every month, at 7 P. M. F.
P. AKE, M. E. H. P. W. R. EDGAR, Secre-
tary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall every Wednesday
evening. WM. T. GAY,
D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.
FRANZ DINGER, P. C.
G. B. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

PILOT KNOB.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evening, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday
of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

WELLSVIEW.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

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COME AND SEE US

For the Register.

Editor Register—In a recent issue of
this paper, I have read an article, dat-
ed at Stone Hill, Mo., which contained
quite a variety of interesting items of
sayings and doings at that locality and
thereabouts. And as the same con-
tained a brief reference to myself and
others, though seemingly only as an
obituary notice, I will now ask a little
space in your present issue to make
some friendly answer to the same.

But, in order, that, the reader may
have a just conception of the subject
in question, I will insert the entire
paragraph to which I have referred.
It reads thus:
"Sometime ago a moral upheaval
was imminent here because the writer,
in prayer-meeting, quoted Ps. 37;
verse 25, and construed it to mean
that pure religion and undefiled before
God is a safeguard against want. But
Holy Mother Church and Dr. James
care for none of these things, for ac-
cording to them, all Non-Conformists
are between the Devil and the deep
sea. Let Presbyterians, and Metho-
dists, and Baptists remember that and
give Holy Mother and Dr. James a
wide berth."

Now, it may also be convenient for
certain of your readers to have before
them the passage from the book of
Psalms without being at the trouble to
refer to it in the Bible or Prayer Book.
They will find this one of the most
beautiful and assuring of all the texts
in the book of Psalms; I will therefore
insert it here:

"I have been young and now am
old, yet saw I never the righteous for-
saken, or their seed begging bread."

The mystery to me is, how our mu-
tual friend at Stone Hill, knows wheth-
er the parties to whom he herein re-
fers do, or do not, "care" for such
things. I believe I could say for
both the parties named and with great
candor, too, that they most unquali-
fiedly avow and heartily adopt all the
sentiments of that delightful Psalm.
The statement of the correspondent
from Stone Hill to the contrary not-
withstanding.

But this is not all of it. The same
writer asserts "that both these parties
also hold that all Non-Conformists,
such as Presbyterians, Methodists and
Baptists are, unhappily I should say,
placed between the Devil and the
deep sea." Where, pray, did this
gentleman learn this lesson touching
the faith and morals of these alleged
delinquents? Wherever he may have
obtained his information, touching
these things, I am prepared to say
that it is wholly untrue.

And let me further add by way of
general information, that there is
another verse in the Bible, containing
a precept that it would be well for all
of us, ministers or lay people, to
strictly observe. It reads somewhat
as follows:

"Thou shalt not bear false witness
against thy neighbor." Now, I do not
mean that the writer whose paper I
have just read, would fall into any
such sin, whether between Satan and
the deep sea or anywhere else. Far
from it. But I will say, that the un-
designed for many years past, has
endeavored, in the interests of peace
and good neighborhood, to place the
best construction on every thing that
he may hear or see written; and it is
only consistent to adopt the same rule
now. He will therefore consider the
meaning of your correspondent touch-
ing the standing ground of Non-Con-
formists to be not in a bad sense, but
really in a good and safe one. For
instance, he might only mean that
they occupy a place reasonably safe
from either end, or both ends perhaps;
that is, judiciously avoiding both
Seylla and Charybdis; or should the
reader prefer the exact phraseology of
the gentleman from Stone Hill, we
could write shunning the Devil, and
yet avoiding the direful yet lesser ca-
lamity of falling into the "deep sea."

But again, I want to meet this friend
half way on the score of good neigh-
borship, and so construe his request to
"all Presbyterians, Methodists and
Baptists to give Holy Church and Dr.
James a wide berth" to mean that in-
asmuch as these excellent parties are
endeavoring to lead the whole people
to a right and correct knowledge of
Christ and his Church, it would only
be wise and the proper thing on the
part of all other Christians to afford
them every opportunity and en-
courage them in every effort they may
make in a cause so praiseworthy in
its objects and noble in its ends.

Such a mild and becoming construc-
tion of a request, such as the above,
must have a much more gracious ef-
fect than one leading so many Chris-
tians into a line of far different con-
duct. For myself, I will take the li-
berty to say, that greater pleasure
could be afforded to me to see a dis-

position in all Christians, and our kind
friend from Stone Hill among them,
keeping as far away as possible from
the evil one as well as avoiding the
other end.
T. F. C. JAMES.

The Cause of Falling Prices.

Elsewhere on this page we print an
article which ought to interest every
farmer who raises cotton, every mer-
chant whose business and profit, de-
pend on the volume of money put in
circulation by the sale of the cotton
crop, and everybody else who is inter-
ested in the prosperity of the people.

The article in question is from the
pen of one of the most distinguished
lawyers in Georgia—one of the most
conspicuous as well as one of the ablest
of the Atlanta bar, who has no interests
in politics beyond a sincere desire to
see the people relieved from the unjust
and unnecessary burdens that have
been imposed on them by the destruc-
tion of more than half their primary
money, and the obliteration of the
most prolific source of their money
supply.

We commend the article to our read-
ers. It is unsigned because the writer
prefers not to engage in a public dis-
cussion connected with current politics,
but the clearness and simplicity of the
style and the logical completeness of
the arguments employed will convince
those who read it carefully that it is
from the pen of a profound thinker.
It will be observed that the writer of
the article lays it down as an axiom
that the price of commodities which
the people have to sell determines the
quantity of money in circulation. This
absolute and universal truth was recog-
nized and announced by Mr. Calhoun
in the senate of the United States six-
ty years ago. Said that great man:
"If we turn our attention to the laws
which govern the circulation we shall
then find one of the most important to
be that as the circulation is decreased
or increased the rest of the property
will, all other circumstances remain-
ing the same, be increased or decreased
in value exactly in the same proportion."
Mr. Calhoun illustrated this truth by a
further statement that "if a community
should have an aggregate amount of
property of \$11,000,000, of which \$1,
000,000 constituted the currency, and
this \$1,000,000 should be reduced one-
tenth part, the value of the remaining
property would be reduced a one-tenth
part." In other words, Mr. Calhoun
recognized the fact that the universal
law of supply and demand fixed the
value of the currency—this value show-
ing itself infallibly in the higher or
lower range of property values and
prices.

All the great economic writers recog-
nize the same law—John Locke, David
Hume, James Mill, John Stuart Mill,
and Ricardo. In his reply to Bosan-
quet Ricardo declares: "The value of
money in any country is determined by
the amount existing. That commodi-
ties would rise or fall in price in pro-
portion to the increase or diminution of
money I assume as a fact that is inco-
vertible."

In the face of the testimony of all
the authorities there are numbers of
editorial writers all over the country
who will say that the people ought to
submit to the hard conditions imposed
upon them because the robbery and op-
pression is carried on in the name of
"sound money." There are editors
right here in Georgia who are ignorant
enough to declare that the circulation
is larger now than ever before, in the
face of the fact that the prices of all
commodities are lower now than since
the exhaustion of the gold and silver
mines in the forties, and constantly
falling.

It is singular that any intelligent per-
son in this country should need argu-
ments to convince him that prices and
prosperity depend on an adequate mon-
ey supply, or that values and prices are
raised or lowered by an increase or a
decrease in the volume of currency cir-
culation. We have had during the
past thirty-four years three object les-
sons, showing beyond all question the
effect that an increased or a decreased
currency has on values, prices and
prosperity. In the south, when the
war began the confederate government
began to issue its own currency notes.
These notes displaced both gold and
silver almost immediately and as the
supply grew to the limit of the demand
of the people and went beyond it, val-
ues and prices rose, and for two years
or more there was every note of pros-
perity in the south. But as the issue
of notes grew larger and larger, coinci-
dent with the gradual loss of confi-
dence in the ability of the government
to establish itself by force of arms,
prices and values rose enormously and
everybody had about as much confu-
sion as he could comfortably
take care of.

At the north, on the other hand, the
issues of currency were made on a more

accurate basis. The greenbacks were
made a full legal tender. Although
both gold and silver disappeared from
circulation, gold did not go to a pre-
mium until the government, at the in-
stance of the bondholders, created a
demand for it by making customs dues
payable in gold alone. This created a
demand for gold among the importers
and the premium on it was precisely
what the owners of gold chose to ask
for it. But prices rose and prosperity
at the north was at the floodtide dur-
ing the whole period of the war. In
1865, according to the report of the
report of the secretary of the treasury
(see statistical abstract No. 9) the vol-
ume of currency had reached the total
amount of \$1,180,197,147.76, not in-
cluding \$182,000,000 of the smaller
denominations of 7.30 bonds, which
were in circulation as money. This
amount gave the people of the north a
per capita circulation of \$50.

The first form of contraction occur-
ed at the close of the war when the
volume of currency then in circulation
was made to serve for the needs of the
people of the south, being divided
among 35,000,000 of people instead of
24,000,000. Contraction went on in
one shape and another until in 1869
the volume of currency was reduced to
less than \$700,000,000 for 40,000,000
people. It was no larger in 1879, when
resumption took place, although the
population had increased to 50,000,000.
Prices, of course, fell in proportion to
the contraction. They fell also in re-
sponse to the sweeping contraction in
the volume of primary money. They
have been falling ever since, and they
will continue to fall until the people
elect men to office who will relieve
them from the crushing burdens of an
inadequate money supply.—Atlanta
Constitution.

Look at Their Records.

Our Auditor of State, James M.
Seibert, has published a little pam-
phlet which deals with the record made
by the Republicans while in control of
Missouri and that made by the Dem-
ocrats since they resumed the reins.
Among other items of mismanagement
and extravagance on the part of the
Republicans therein cited, note the
following:

They "sold" (as they called it) \$35-
000,000 to \$45,000,000 of railroad prop-
erty to foreclose the State's first lien
for \$31,735,840 and realized only \$6-
131,496 in State bonds worth 60 cents
on the dollar, and sold the bank stock
belonging to the School and Seminary
funds and misapplied the proceeds to
the reduction of the State debt, in or-
der to conceal the enormity of the
frauds in selling out the railroads.

They withheld the school moneys
from 1861 to 1867, amounting to \$1-
808,478.33, and never paid back more
than \$1,500,000 of the amount.

They held out \$481,518.42 of the
Revenue fund which belonged to the
schools between 1868 and 1872.

They made the penitentiary and
prison supplies a source of illegal in-
come to their State officers, many of
whom waxed rich on the plunder.

They made laws empowering Re-
publican county courts to issue bonds
in aid of the construction of railroads
that were never built.

They permitted State officers to
retain fees which should have been
paid into the State treasury.

They wasted the public money right
and left in all directions save that of
education, which last interest they
robbed wholesale.

Since the Democrats have been in
power they have accomplished, among
other good things, as follows:

They curbed the power of the Gen-
eral Assembly and county courts to
create indebtedness, and enforced rigid
economy in all public expenditures.

They have made the railroad com-
panies pay their share of taxation,
which under Republican rule they
were not required to do.

They have taxed corporations and
foreign insurance and express com-
panies; compelled the payment of the
fees of State officers into the State
treasury, as also the interest on State
money, and in 1892 reduced the State
Revenue tax from 20 to 15 cents on the
\$100, reducing the total rate to 25
cents—just one half of what it was un-
der Republican rule.

They have reduced the bonded debt
of the State from \$21,768,000 to per-
centage Jan. 1, 1873, to \$6,016,000 on
August 1, 1894, and made the credit of
the State equal to that of the United
States.

They have increased educational
funds by over one and a half million
dollars; have built and equipped asy-
lums, schools and other beneficial
State institutions without resorting
to increased taxation.

They have increased the revenue of
the State by nearly two million dollars

from sources which yielded nothing
under the Republicans.
In short, Mr. Seibert's data from
official sources show that the Demo-
crats have been "standing up for
Missouri," while the Republicans in
the day of their power stood up, in
the main, for boodle.—Scott County
Newspaper.

CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET, NOVEMBER TERM, 1894.

MONDAY—FIRST DAY.

Attorneys.	Style of Action.	Cause of Action.
Zacritz et al No. 1.	State vs	Assault to Kill
Johnson & Ed- ward	Harold Bruce	
Jordan Walk- er No. 2.	State vs	Petit Lar- ceny
Edgar	J. Beard et al	
Jordan et al No. 3.	State vs	Wife Abandon- ment
Wingate	Steph Tullock	
Jordan No. 4.	State vs	Petit Lar- ceny
Edgar	Martin Cox	
Jordan No. 5.	State vs	Disturbing Peace of Family
Edgar	Cath'ne Fuchs	

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Jordan No. 6.	State vs	Open Cross Lewdness
Jordan No. 7.	E E Masterson vs	Obstructing Public Road
Jordan No. 8.	J Schneider et al	
Edgar	H L Marbury	Com- mon Assault
Jordan No. 9.	State vs	Carrying Concealed Weapons